

his recognition of the lasting importance of the inspiring redwoods. Today, these giants have a permanent home in a coastal habitat of 75,000 fog-shrouded acres. Redwood National Park is also listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and Biosphere Preserve and is visited by thousands of people every year from the United States and abroad.

In San Francisco, Dr. Wayburn demonstrated a similarly high standard of leadership in orchestrating the creation of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). As a result of Dr. Wayburn's visionary insights, an almost continuous greenbelt now stretches down the Pacific Coast from Pt. Reyes Seashore to Sweeney Ridge. In the 1960s the very notion of an urban national park was an alien concept to Congress and the National Park Service (NPS); but thanks to the tireless labors of Phil Burton and Dr. Wayburn along with the support of the local community and local environmentalists, GGNRA finally emerged in 1972 as a protected niche for a new kind of NPS administrative unit.

Today, GGNRA, with more than 22 million visitors annually, is the most visited site in the NPS system. Within its boundaries are redwood forests, beaches, dramatic headlands, marshes, abundant wildlife, historic forts, islands in the Bay, and a world-famous prison—and all of this incredible diversity lies within easy reach of one of the largest metropolitan populations in the United States. It exists today as a living testament to those who never give up on their dreams—and to the tenacity of Dr. Edgar Wayburn in particular.

Most recently, in February, Dr. Wayburn joined us in supporting the introduction of legislation to permanently fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to expand efforts to conserve open space, provide urban recreation and park opportunities, and protect marine wildlife. The bill, the Permanent Protection of America's Resources 2000 Act, would be the single largest annual commitment of funds to environmental protection in our history. It is a bi-partisan, albeit challenging, effort and Dr. Wayburn's support for the legislation is invaluable.

And now, at last, shortly before his 93rd birthday, Dr. Wayburn will be standing in the White House to receive one of the highest honors that our country can bestow. It is a tribute that is long overdue but richly deserved.

Dr. Wayburn, we thank you and salute you on this momentous occasion.

H.R. 2708 "CYBERTIPLINE
REPORTING ACT"

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, there is growing evidence that individuals are using the Internet to trade and collect child pornography.

In my district alone, police in Naperville, Illinois have made over forty Internet-related sex arrests in the past eighteen months.

Although current law requires Internet companies like America Online to directly report to

law enforcement incidences involving child pornography, the law is unclear as to which law enforcement agencies should receive these reports.

This amounts to a scattershot approach to attacking the problem.

What is needed is a central clearinghouse to ensure that all reports are acted upon swiftly.

Fortunately, such a clearinghouse already exists—it's called the CyberTipline. Created by Congress, the CyberTipline gives citizens a single location to which they may report child pornography cases.

Launched in 1998, the Tipline has received over 10,000 tips from the general public, leading to dozens of arrests.

I believe the Internet community should fully utilize this important public service. To that end, I have introduced H.R. 2708, which allows America Online and others to use the CyberTipline when reporting incidents of child pornography.

This bill has the support of law enforcement agencies, as well as the leading Internet trade association.

Mr. Speaker, the best way to protect the positive, unfettered use of the Internet is to ensure that it doesn't become a sanctuary for those who prey on children.

Requiring the use of the CyberTipline is a step in that direction.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the fight against child sexual exploitation on the Internet and support H.R. 2708.

THE TAUNTON RIVER

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would call for a 3-year study to determine if the Taunton River in Massachusetts could be added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Taunton River is of great historic, scenic, and ecological importance, not only to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but also to the Nation. From a historical perspective, the Taunton River, which was formerly called the Great River, was the first river the Pilgrims encountered as they moved inland in the early 1600's. The river, which was already many thousands of years old, was also used as a travelway for Native Americans, who made canoes by carving out large pine logs. Within a few short years of the colonization, the river became an indispensable tool and lifeline for the Pilgrims. The river also served as a meeting spot for the initial contacts between Native Americans and the early European settlers. These meetings were documented through an inscription on Dighton Rock by Miguel Cortereal in 1511.

Mr. Speaker, besides the historical value, the Taunton River is also a tremendous ecological resource. The quality of the water is improving tremendously. Seven freshwater mussel species were found in the river, which is a record for Massachusetts. Striped bass and other types of fish have returned to the

river. And what I find most incredible of all are the numerous sightings of the American Bald Eagle. Clearly the return of the American Bald Eagle is a sure sign of the remarkable example of the improved fisheries and pristine stretches of the river system.

Not only is the quality of the river improving, but the surrounding area is, as well. Years ago, the river was the site for many manufacturing factories that provided jobs for the residents of southeastern Massachusetts. Like many industrialized cities in Massachusetts, Taunton suffered an economic downturn in the sixties and seventies. But as a result of a concerted effort by the local community, the once blighted area was revitalized. Old buildings and warehouses were torn down, new charming street lights were installed, the facades on old buildings were refurbished, and a new riverfront park was developed. The revitalization of the area is a true economic success story, and the Taunton River is the centerpiece of this revitalization effort.

The local community deserves recognition for their outstanding dedication and commitment to protecting and preserving the valuable ecological resources of the Taunton River. It is with great pleasure that I call for a study to assess the feasibility of making the Taunton River a National Wild and Scenic River.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VIRGIL H. GOODE, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, August 4, 1999, I mistakenly voted "aye" on House Amendment 394 (Roll No. 372) offered by Mr. SCOTT to the fiscal year 2000 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill. I intended to vote "nay" on that amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2721 TO ENHANCE IMMIGRATION LAW FAIRNESS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced H.R. 2721, a bill to reduce the harsh consequences to legal aliens who have innocently voted and are now subject to being deported as a result.

Due to the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), record numbers of aliens across America are being deported: Illegal entrants, visa overstays, and aliens who commit crimes, such as drug offenders and aggravated felons.

Swept into this dragnet are law-abiding, legal residents who made the mistake of believing they could vote, when they were not yet eligible.

IIRIRA makes legal aliens inadmissible and deportable if they violated any law, regulation or ordinance—at the federal, state, or local level—on voter eligibility.